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CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
Weekly Bulletin

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GUY P. JONES
EDITOR

Public Health Nurse Examination.

Public health nurses who desire to take the examination for the position of public health nurse with the State Board of Health must file their applications in Sacramento with the State Civil Service Commission on or before September 11, 1922. Announcement of this examination was made in last week's BULLETIN. The duties of the position are, under specific direction and assignment, to perform such field nursing or public welfare work as may be required in the investigation, reporting, prevention and correction of diseases or conditions unfavorable to the health or welfare of individuals or communities; for example, to supervise the health of school children; to visit parents for the purpose of securing treatment for children needing it; to look for unreported cases of infectious diseases, and give practical instruction in their prevention and care; and to perform other related work. Full information concerning this examination may be obtained from the State Civil Service Commission at Room 331, Forum Building, Sacramento, and Room 1007, Hall of Records, Los Angeles, as well as from offices of the State Free Employment Bureau in San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose, Fresno, Stockton and Los Angeles.



Health Officers to Meet This Month.

The tentative program for the annual conference of health officers is published herewith. All of the entertainment features can not be announced yet and all of the subjects for the papers to be presented must also be withheld for a few days. It is certain, however, that

the health officers will conclude their convention with a trout dinner at La Honda among the redwood trees of the Santa Cruz Mountains. An attractive dining room is available for the use of the health officers and the usual round of speech-making will be indulged in. On the evening of the first day of the conference, September 19, a barbecue will be given for the entertainment of all delegates. A large attendance of health officers at this conference is expected.

Tentative Program California League of Municipalities Health Officers' Section September 19 to 22, 1922.

Tuesday, September 19.

MORNING.

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| 9.00-10.00 | Registration and assignment of rooms. |
| 10.10-11.00 | Joint session with entire League. |
| 11.10-12.00 | Joint session—"Public Health,"
Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President American Medical Association. |

HEALTH OFFICERS' SECTION.

AFTERNOON.

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| 2.00 | 1. Opening Address. Dr. W. M. Dickie, Secretary, State Board of Health. |
| | 2. Appointment of Committees. |
| | 3. Reduction of Children's Diseases by Proper Control Measures. Mr. Louis Olsen, Health Officer, Palo Alto. |
| | 4. Plague in California. Senior Surgeon J. C. Perry, San Francisco, U. S. Public Health Service. |
| | 5. Infectious Jaundice. Dr. Frank L. Kelly, Epidemiologist, State Board of Health. |

EVENING.

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| 8.00 | Barbecue. |
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Wednesday, September 20.

MORNING.

- 9.00 1. Alastrim and Smallpox. Dr. John N. Force, Department of Hygiene, University of California.
Discussion led by Dr. H. E. Foster, Health Officer, Oakland.
2. Control of Smallpox. Dr. P. J. Cuneo, Health Officer, Bakersfield.
3. Physical Difficulties in Control of Malaria. Mr. Robert E. Hackley, Palo Alto, Superintendent, Matadero Mosquito Abatement District.
Discussion led by Dr. Sherman T. White, Redding, Health Officer, Shasta County.
4. Water Supply and Sewage Disposal for Small Units. Mr. C. G. Gillespie, Berkeley.

AFTERNOON.

- 2.00 1. Program for Rural Child Hygiene Work.
2. Infant and Preschool Age Period, with Special Reference to Health. Dr. Adelaide Brown, San Francisco, Member, California State Board of Health.
3. Public Health Nursing. Miss Mary L. Cole, American Red Cross, San Francisco.
4. Tuberculosis. Mrs. Tate-Thompson, Director, Bureau of Tuberculosis, State Board of Health.
5. Adjusting Typhoid Fever Morbidity Reports. Miss Ida May Stevens, Assistant Epidemiologist, State Board of Health.

EVENING.

- 8.00 Joint session—"Public Health"—"The full-time public health program and its economic factors." Dr. W. M. Dickie, Secretary, State Board of Health.

"Advantages of county, state and municipal cooperation in better local health government." Dr. J. L. Pomeroy, Los Angeles County Health Officer.

Thursday, September 21.

MORNING.

- 9.00 1. Control of Rat Population. Dr. Ernest C. Pape, Health officer, Berkeley.
2. Paper (subject to be announced later). Dr. Wm. C. Hassler, Health Officer, San Francisco.
Discussion led by Dr. Alex. M. Lesem, Health Officer, San Diego.
3. Virulence Test as Control Measure for Diphtheria. Dr. W. H. Kellogg, Director, State Hygienic Laboratory, Berkeley.
Discussion led by Dr. M. L. Fernandez, Health Officer, Pinole.
4. Our Present Day Knowledge in the Control of Diphtheria. Dr. E. C. Fleischner, San Francisco, Associate Professor of Pediatrics, U. C. Medical School.
Discussion led by Dr. H. C. Brown, Health Officer, San Jose.

AFTERNOON.

Trout luncheon at La Honda.

The slum is logically the last place of abode for the dissipated individual. It did not create him; he created it, and he feeds it with his offspring.

**Southern California Broadcasts
Health Talk.**

Public health talks are now broadcasted regularly from Station KUY at El Monte. The first talk was broadcasted by Dr. J. L. Pomeroy, health officer of Los Angeles County, and the second lecture was given by Dr. J. W. Robinson, deputy health officer of Los Angeles County. Dr. G. J. Telfer, district health officer, California State Board of Health, has also used this station in broadcasting information concerning public health matters in southern California. Arrangements have been made by which twenty minutes, every two weeks, will be devoted to the dissemination of health news from Station KUY.

Biennial Report in Preparation.

The twenty-seventh biennial report of the California State Board of Health is about ready for the printer, and will contain a vast amount of information concerning public health progress throughout the state. The California State Board of Health was organized in April of 1870, and has published a report every two years since that time, with the exception of the fifteenth biennial report which, because of the veto of the bill providing for state printing by the Governor, did not find its way into print.

The Beginnings of Child Welfare.

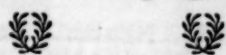
We are accustomed to regard work in child hygiene as an innovation, but the *World's Health* says that the earliest child welfare movement on record is to the credit of the ancient Romans. This consisted in the foundation, by the Emperor Trojan, of a public fund for abandoned infants. The funds for this purpose were procured in a most business-like manner, sums of money being lent to landowners for the development of their estates and the interest on such loans applied to the financing of the infant welfare scheme. Even Nero is reputed to have given the question a good deal of earnest consideration, without, however, any tangible results! At the beginning of the fourth century, the Emperor Constantine devoted considerable sums from his own privy purse to the assistance of needy parents of newly born children in an endeavor to check the practice of desertion so prevalent at that time.

Brush your teeth before you brush your shoes. The teeth are more important.—Michigan Public Health.

Automobile Tourists of the World Organized.

There is a new organization of automobile camping tourists called "The Tin Can Tourists of the World." The headquarters of this organization is in Texas and the chief officer is called "the royal can opener." There are no dues and no fees, but there is a constitution as well as by-laws, and one of the most important articles in the by-laws reads as follows: "It shall be the duty of all members to insist that campers leave clean grounds, leave no fires, destroy no property and purloin nothing."

In the preamble of the constitution it is stated that the object of the organization is to become better acquainted with fellow travelers and to enforce the rules of all camp grounds "wherever we are given proper accommodations." In spite of the frivolity with which this organization seems to be imbued, it may have a serious purpose and may produce definite results in securing better public camping accommodations and in securing better observance of the rules and regulations of public camp grounds.



To Celebrate Health Days.

An effort is being made to secure the observance in all schools, churches, industrial plants and other places of three "health days," December 8, 9, 10. The chief object of this celebration lies in the stimulation of interest in periodical health examinations. Dr. Haven Emerson, who lectured in the summer session of the University of California, was instrumental in arousing considerable interest among Californians in periodic medical examination. The medical and physical examinations of persons who assume that they are in good health is a matter of great importance. This work should lead to the prevention of disease or to the eradication of diseases in an incipient stage. The physician who is engaged in this examination has his field of service doubled, as he practices both preventive as well as curative medicine. The "health days" campaign, which is sponsored by the National Health Council, has for its objective the promotion of personal and public health. It is an enterprise in which the medical profession, health authorities, social and educational workers may unite in the assurance that they are promoting a vital factor in the nation's health.

Friday, December 8, will be observed as children's health day; Saturday, December 9, as health examination day, and Sunday, December 10, will be health Sunday. The following organizations,

constituting the National Health Council, are sponsoring the plan: American Public Health Association, American Red Cross, American Social Hygiene Association, American Society for the Control of Cancer, Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America, Council on Health and Public Instruction of the American Medical Association, National Child Health Council, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, National Organization for Public Health Nursing, National Tuberculosis Association, American Child Hygiene Association, Child Health Organization of America, National Child Labor Committee and the United States Public Health Service as a conference member.



The canker of disease gnaws at the very root of our national strength. The sufferers are not few or insignificant. They are the bread winners for at least a third part of our population. That they have causes of disease indolently left to blight them amid their toil is surely an intolerable wrong. And to be able to redress that wrong is perhaps among the greatest opportunities for good which human institutions can afford.—Sir John Simon.

Public health is the very heart of public happiness. The constitutional guarantees of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are of little avail unless there be clearly implied therefrom the further guarantee of safeguarding the public health, in order that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness shall be practical and plenary.—Justice Wanamaker.

The goals of health instruction are to establish health habits, to give the child the practical knowledge in the principles of healthful living, to develop health ideals, to assume a sense of individual responsibility for the health of the community, and community responsibility for the health of the individual.

If I were to offer a prayer, it would be, first, for the spiritual excellence of our nation, and, next, for well being in health. In order to effect the physically perfect, I would expect to begin with the children.—President Warren G. Harding.

We should be ready in season and out of season, if such a time may be imagined, to give battle for health, since this is the first in importance in the plan of life.

Some people say if the working man's wages were raised, his health would be improved. It is still truer that if his health were improved, his wages would be increased.—Fisher.

The greatest influence on health is exerted by those things which we most freely and frequently require for our existence, and this is especially true of water and air.—Aristotle.

The best charity in any community is a spirit which will demand the enforcement of proper sanitary laws.—Wyman.

Only catastrophe can convince the mass of the people of the possibility of catastrophe.—H. G. Wells.

MORBIDITY.**Smallpox.**

Last week twenty-two cases of smallpox were reported from the following localities: Calaveras County 1, Livermore 4, Los Angeles County 1, Los Angeles 6, Modesto 4, Oakland 1, San Jose 3, and Santa Clara 2.

Typhoid Fever.

Twenty-six cases of typhoid fever were reported last week. The distribution was as follows: Dinuba 4, Kings County 1, Los Angeles County 2, Los Angeles 6, Oakland 3, Orange County 2, Richmond 1, Sacramento 3, San Bernardino 2, and San Joaquin County 2.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis.

Los Angeles reported one case of this disease last week.

Epidemic Encephalitis.

Los Angeles reported one case of this disease last week.

Infectious Jaundice.

Berkeley reported one case of infectious jaundice last week.



Money appropriated for public health work is an investment, not an expense.—Ravenel.

LIST OF DISEASES REPORTABLE BY LAW.

ANTHRAX	MEASLES
BERI-BERI	MUMPS
BOTULISM	OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM
CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS (Epidemic)	PARATYPHOID FEVER
CHICKENPOX	PELLAGRA
CHOLERA, ASIATIC	PLAGUE
DENGUE	PNEUMONIA
DIPHTHERIA	POLIOMYELITIS
DYSENTERY	RABIES
ENCEPHALITIS (Epidemic)	ROCKY MOUNTAIN FEVER
ERYSIPELAS	SCARLET FEVER
FLUKES	SMALLPOX
FOOD POISONING	SYPHILIS*
GERMAN MEASLES	TETANUS
GLANDERS	TRACHOMA
GONOCOCCUS INFECTION*	TUBERCULOSIS
HOOKWORM	TYPHOID FEVER
INFLUENZA	TYPHUS FEVER
JAUNDICE, INFECTIOUS	WHOOPING COUGH
LEPROSY	YELLOW FEVER
MALARIA	

*Reported by office number. Name and address not required.

QUARANTINABLE DISEASES.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS (Epidemic)	POLIOMYELITIS
CHOLERA, ASIATIC	SCARLET FEVER
DIPHTHERIA	SMALLPOX
ENCEPHALITIS (Epidemic)	TYPHOID FEVER
LEPROSY	TYPHUS FEVER
PLAGUE	YELLOW FEVER

Section 16. Public Health Act. All physicians, nurses, clergymen, attendants, owners, proprietors, managers, employees, and persons living in or visiting any sick person in any hotel, lodging house, house, building, office, structure, or other place where any person shall be ill of any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, shall promptly report such fact to the county, city and county, city, or other local health board or health officer, together with the name of the person, if known, and place where such person is confined, and nature of the disease, if known.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT.

Disease	1922				1921			
	Week ending			Reports for week ending Aug. 26 received by Aug. 30	Week ending			Reports for week ending Aug. 27 received by Aug. 31
	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	Aug. 19		Aug. 6	Aug. 13	Aug. 20	
Anthrax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	1	1	3	1	6	3	6	1
Chickenpox	22	26	13	8	26	18	16	22
Diphtheria	107	123	100	94	105	125	132	119
Dysentery (Bacillary)	5	6	2	0	4	1	0	2
Epidemic Encephalitis	4	5	1	1	5	5	6	5
Gonorrhoea	169	105	75	72	102	60	66	74
Infectious Jaundice	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Influenza	3	7	6	5	31	2	12	12
Leprosy	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria	12	9	3	11	4	6	2	5
Measles	5	9	9	7	24	10	6	7
Mumps	14	10	12	8	24	29	30	36
Pneumonia	67	43	29	34	39	28	74	29
Poliomyelitis	2	7	0	0	5	12	4	6
Rabies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	33	34	32	26	32	40	33	45
Smallpox	31	16	15	22	36	28	25	30
Syphilis	138	120	100	78	76	75	107	73
Tuberculosis	122	152	143	72	130	172	106	136
Typhoid Fever	24	36	28	26	32	36	42	31
Whooping Cough	64	59	59	37	55	59	17	53
	823	770	631	503	736	709	684	686